

(*Crymophilus fulvicastris*) in South Carolina, makes me think that the occurrence of a flock of at least thirty of these birds on the southern North Carolina coast may be worth recording. On April 2 or 3, 1896, within a day or two of our finding at Morehead City, N. C., the Glaucous Gull which Dr. Coues recorded in 'The Osprey', we were shown by the light-keeper of the Cape Lookout Light, about a dozen dead Red Phalaropes which had been killed by striking the light-glass. The keeper, who seemed trustworthy, told us that as many as twenty more exactly like these had been killed two or three nights before, and most of them had been picked up and destroyed. The ten or more which we found, lying in the grass at the foot of the tower, were badly decomposed, and we managed to preserve only two shabby specimens. All that we saw were in transition plumage; mainly gray and white, but some heavily mottled with red below and with brown on the back. The three we examined were females.

On March 17, 1898, my father and I, with Mr. L. A. Fuertes, saw from a steamer enormous flocks of Phalaropes, apparently Red, about fifty miles off the coast of northern South Carolina.—GERALD H. THAYER, *Monadnock, N. H.*

**The Name of the Zenaida Dove.**—In 1801, John Latham described a pigeon from New Holland which he called 'Southern Pigeon' (Gen. Syn. Bds., Suppl., II, 1801, p. 270), giving it the same year, in another publication, the name *Columba meridionalis* (Ind. Orn., Suppl., 1801, p. lx), and stating that he saw a specimen of this at Mr. Swainson's. *Columba meridionalis* has until recently been considered as unidentifiable. In 1898, however, Messrs. Forbes and Robinson (Bull. Liverpool Mus., I, 1898, p. 36), claimed to identify it with the well known Zenaida Dove (*Columba zenaida* Bonap.), on the basis of "three aviary specimens, which have been identified by Latham as his *Southern Pigeon* (Gen. Hist. viii, p. 28). One of these is the type of his 'female or young,' *Southern Pigeon, var. a*, and is labelled by Lord Derby '*Columba meridionalis, se ipso judice*'; the second is marked, 'Dr. L. considers this an old male.' These prove to be *Zenaida zenaida*, Bp. The third specimen is inscribed, 'Considered by Dr. L. as a young male.' We have identified this as *Zenaida auriculata* Des Murs.'

On turning to Latham's 'General History of Birds,' Vol. VIII, 1823, p. 29, we find that, in an addition to his original description of the Southern Pigeon, he mentions the three birds (one "in the collection of Lord Stanley") referred to by Forbes and Robinson, and which are doubtless correctly identified by these gentlemen, but they are entirely different and additional material to that on which *Columba meridionalis* was originally based. But this supplemental matter, added twenty-two years after the publication of the original description of *Columba meridionalis*, does not establish any of the three specimens mentioned by Forbes and Robinson as the type of the original *Columba meridionalis*, said to have come from

